The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W.J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis — Executive Editor
Frank Walker — Editor

Published every week day morning (except Sundays and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto, 425 University Ave. Empire 3-8894; Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street, University 6-5942; Western office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7037).

Member Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and The Canadian Press. The Canadian Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches in this paper credited to it or to the Associated Press or Reuters and also to the local news published herein. All rights or republication of special dispatches hereby also reserved. Subscription rates.

Not over 35c per week by carrier.

$12.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.

$15.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.

Not over 7c per single copy.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 4 SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1964.

All To Be Registered

In addition to the Canada Pension Plan which is expected to come before Parliament, in some shape or other, when the new session opens next month, there is speculation that the Government is planning a universal unemployment insurance plan. Labor Minister MacEachen's announcemet that all employed persons in Canada will be registered with the Unemployment Insurance Commission starting April 1 is being interpreted in this light.

It is recalled in a Canadian Press report, too, that the McGill inquiry committee in its report to the Government back in 1962 advocated such a scheme, and that since then both the previous Conservative and the present Liberal administrations promised legislative action based on the McGill proposals for a sweeping overhaul of the present unemployment insurance setup.

Under the present plan, all persons earning more than $5,460 a year and paid on a basis other than daily, hourly, or piecework are excluded from coverage by unemployment insurance. In addition, most government employees, hospital, and institutional workers, teachers, most policemen, farm workers and domestic servants are also outside the present scheme. Under the new proposals, a total of some 6,500,000 workers would be eligible.

Beyond announcing its plans to give every working Canadian an identification number by April 1, however, the Government has offered no definite lead as to its intentions in this matter. In its initial phase, the national registration will provide a central record of Canadian manpower and could be used to facilitate the introduction of the Canada Pension Plan.

Another reason for its introduction at this time is the need for replacement of the multiplicity of records kept by government departments, which was highlighted by the Glasco Royal Commission on government operations. The commission complained specifically about the difficulty of obtaining an inventory of manpower even in the public service.

Making Way For Kennedy

The roster of world place names is making way for a dominant new presence. Before Nov. 23, 1963, the National Geographic Atlas of the World listed 10 Kennedys or variations among its 127,071 place names. These Kennedys designated places of many varieties—a village in northwestern Minnesota, a Kennedy channel in the Arctic, a river in Australia's Queensland. But with the martyrdom of President John F. Kennedy, peoples everywhere gave substance to their sorrow with the most astonishing outpouring of geographical honors ever accorded a contemporary hero.

The range of things and places newly named for Mr. Kennedy extends from Yemen's new public waterworks to the great Space Centre on the Florida cape known since the mid-1500s as Canaveral. The list is almost endless: a huge airport called Idlewild; a new resettlement area for poor people near Caracas, Venezuela; a road in Panama; plazas in Atlantic City and Algiers.

Streets, too, in cities as widely separated in spirit as cosmopolitan Bierut, a Spanish fishing village, and Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Metz, France, gave the late President the supreme honor of changing its Rue Jeanne d'Arc to Rue J. F. Kennedy. In Sicily, an island with a passionate heart, Palermo went all out by giving the Kennedy name to four streets, two squares, and 20 local scholarships.

There's now a Kennedy reforestation project in Ireland and a memorial woods near Jerusalem, a theatre in Hawaii; a library in California; a wildlife sanctuary in Long Island. Bridges, too, over the Ohio River in the United States and the Rhine in Germany. And countless children unborn will learn their three R's in Kennedy schools and play tag in Kennedy parks.

In the span of a few weeks, it would seem that President Kennedy has already taken his place among American presidents—notably Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln—most affectionately remembered in geography books. The Geographic World Atlas lists 47 Washingtons or variations, 38 Lincolns, and 28 Jeffersons. Among other chief executives, President Monroe is remembered by the African republic Liberia in the name of its capital, Monrovia.

Like Abou Ben Adhem's name in Leigh Hunt's familiar poem, President Kennedy's bids fair to lead all the rest.

Unfavorable Reaction

Having rooted for Mr. Pearson in preference to Mr. Diefenbaker in the last federal election campaign, The Globe and Mail rightly feels that its dissatisfaction with the Liberal leader's poor showing on a recent television program is a matter of interest to its readers. This program was described as a conversation with two reporters, in French and English, and it turned out to be a pretty fatuous affair. Our Toronto contemporary pinpoints some of its inadequacies.

For example, in his remarks on separatism and federal-provincial relations Mr. Pearson said: "We must recognize that Quebec in some vital respects is not a province like others but a homeland of a people." Does that mean, that Quebec is not a province, or that Quebec is a province but not like the other provinces? And does the use of the word homeland to distinguish Quebec from other parts of Canada imply acceptance of the two-nations theory, with all its implications?

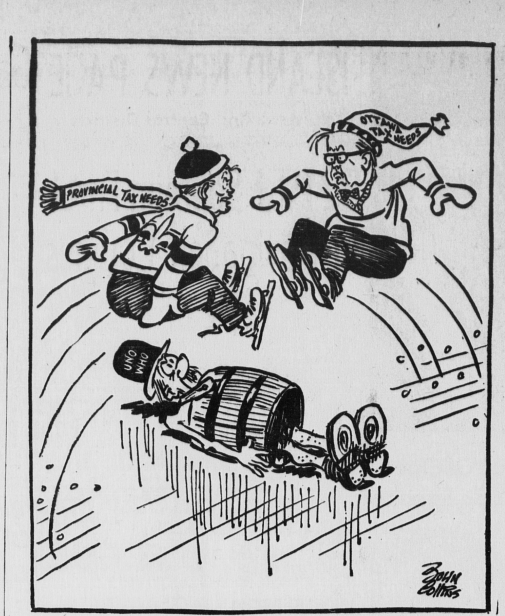
Above all, what special rights does Mr. Pearson think belong to Quebec and not to the English-speaking provinces? The reporters made no real attempt to explore these questions, to illuminate Mr. Pearson's vague words. They were not interested, apparently, in discovering if Mr. Pearson was going further on this occasion than ever before in conceding Quebec's ambitions.

Similarly, Mr. Pearson made some curious remarks about defense policy which were left unexplored. He said that Canada's role at home and abroad will require diminution rather than enlargement of nuclear arms and equipment. How does he know? The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is supposed to be engaged in hammering out a new strategy into which Canada will have to fit, but how or where we cannot yet know. The nature of continental defense may also change in the near future —if, for example, an anti-missile weapon is perfected.

Mr. Pearson, concludes our Toronto contemporary, was surely rash to restrict his Government's freedom of action in such a fluid situation, and the reporters might well have probed more deeply into his thinking on this issue. The result was that for all their respectful and discreet approach, and humble thanks at the end, they got nothing in the way of information that Mr. Pearson was not anxious to give.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A symposium of Canadian trade commissioners finds them not optimistic about the short-term prospects of increasing Canadian trade with Latin America. There are two factors. One is the financial difficulties besetting these nations. The other is the development of the Latin American Free Trade Association, expected, for the present, to adversely affect imports from outside the bloc.



BARREL-JUMPING CONTEST

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Over-Generous In Salary Boosts

The lavish Liberal Government played Santa Claus to all the top men on the totem pole of government employment. On 20 December substantial pay by Treasury Board for every deputy minister, the chiefs of the staff of the forces, the members of government Boards and commissions, the senior staff of Parliament — and for the president of the publicly-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

These increases were all within the $5,000 - $2,000 range, with one glaring exception. They were granted in reaction to the widespread discontent caused by MPs voting to double their own take - home pay, while leaving the salaries of top government employees unchanged at levels below those paid to comparable executives in private industry.

NEW JOB — SAME FACE

The outstanding exception to the $5,000 - $2,000 raises applied to the position of the president of the CBC, for which the salary was boosted by a hefty $20,000 a year to double the previous figure. This increase was four times the total of the increases granted to the three permanent members of the Board of Broadcast Governors. It will probably set off a chain reaction of raises for all senior employees of the CBC. Taxpayers can look forward to paying higher taxes to meet the increased cost of the CBC, which now runs at nearly $100,000,000 per year.

But second thoughts about the increases, which the Pearson government has been lavishing around, are now being voiced in non - government circles here. Some of the increases were certainly justified, and were of a size which marked them as mere increases. But many went far beyond being increases, and were rather steps which could attract much higher talent into the job.

I have heard it suggested here that, if Prime Minister Pearson does not understand this basic principle in pricing, so well known to every housewife, he should have consulted his wife. Mrs. Pearson's cook is paid about $3,000 a year. But if $6,000 a year were to be allocated for a cook, would she keep the same cook and double the pay, or would she consider that the job was upgraded and should in future be filled by a more skilled cook. Its the difference between a short - order cook and a skilled chef; its the difference between hamburger and sirloin tip.

COMPETITIVE JUNGLE

On behalf of the government, it was said that the higher pay of the president of the CBC now places that job in line with the pay offered to top executives in private broadcasting. This misses the point. Had the $20,000 a year president been able to obtain and hold down a $40,000 a year job in the fiercely competitive and competent private field, he would presumably have quit the CBC and gone after the plums, as his vice president Ernie Bushnell did.

But if $40,000 is to be paid by the CBC, then the job should have been thrown open for applications, and the best man appointed. That might have been the president, but it might have been a brilliant outsider who would improve the CBC.

Similarly it has been argued here with sound reason that, if the job of an MP was to be upgraded to double the take - home pay, the intent should have been advertised in advance, so that $22,000 a year men could have applied for it instead of having $11,000 a year men paid double. The same applies to that $40,000 a year job running the CBC. In other words, the taxpayer should have been protected so that he obtained full value for his already unduly high taxes.

Seek Leukemia Cure

Canadian Cancer Society

More than 25 per cent of all monies spent upon research by the National Cancer Institute of Canada, using funds raised by the Canadian Cancer Society, is aimed at the solution of leukemia—cancer of the blood—forming tissues. This was announced at the November meetings in Ottawa.

This would actually represent a total of about $450,000 and the total might be higher because of many research projects not going on which have a bearing on leukemia and its evenual solution, but which are not concerned with that type of cancer exclusively.

Among specific projects concerned with leukemia is work being done at the Ontario Cancer Institute where members of biological division have isolated viruses in mouse leukemia, gaining international recognition of their accomplishments. They are also studying the role of the thymus and radiation in virus- induced leukemia in animals.

Dr. Esther W. Yamada at the University of Manitoba is studying the steps in the production of a red cell leukemia in chickens. Extensive studies on the incidence of mouse leukemia have been done at the University of Montreal under the direction of Dr. Armand Frappier, who is also conducting a project to determine the factors which influence development of leukemia.

At the University of British Columbia Dr. J.M. Teasdale is investigating the chromosomal patterns of persons with chronic granulocytic leukemia. Dr. L.G. Israels at the University of Manitoba is directing a study of "the metabolism of leukocytes in normal subjects and in patients with leukemia."

Leukemia in domestic animals is the subject of a project being conducted at Guelph, Ont., by Dr. J.P.W. Gilman of the Ontario Veterinary College.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

ROAD NOT OPENED

Sir,—I am not educated nor am I illiterate but in that happy medium I am writing to your paper to bring to the eyes of the people of our province, particularly the Eastern end, how some people can be neglected.

There is a road east of Souris we call St. Catherines, On this particular part from Steele's Lane across to the main highway east, which is about a mile, there are four families. Today we learned that the last time the mailman was through there with mail was Saturday, Jan. 4 and up until noontime, January 8, this road was still not opened for travelling.

Although there are no telephone lines, electric lines, or school buses travelling on this part of the road is that any reason why these people have to be snowbound for this length of time? They pay their taxes the same as the people in the more populated areas of PEI and have contributed their share of human resources to the country.

In order for these residents of St. Catherines to receive a daily mail and for their peace of minds, try and keep this road open so that if a doctor or clergyman is needed it won't be necessary to fly him in by helicopter.

I am, Sir, etc.,
A TAXPAYER.

To Live To The Point

Ottawa Journal

It is still early in the New Year, yet perhaps not so early that some of us have not already run smack into some of our good resolutions of a few days back. They seem a bit more austere then at the time of pledging.

Well, perhaps the Greeks did have a word for it. Moderation in all things, they said. We should have been moderate in our resolves. But we should be moderate in our abandonment of those resolves!

Do we find it hard to drink less or smoke less or beat our wife less, or to make less noise sipping soup? If the answer is "yes" the solution of the problem is not to revert to the old batting average but to seek a point of compromise somewhere between what was and was to be. Let's moderate our failures!

Montaigne had the idea of how to live — and if it was a good idea in his years 1533-1592 it could be an even better one in this mad age when all the world and all its gadgets seem to conspire against us. Said Montaigne:

"If you have known how to compose your life, you have accomplished a great deal more than the man who knows how to compose a book. Have you been able to take your stride? You have done more than the man who has taken cities and empires.

"The great and glorious masterpiece of man is to live to the point. All other things — to reign, to hoard, to build — are, at most, but inconsiderate props and appendages.

"The truly wise man must be as intelligent and expert in the use of natural pleasures as in all the other functions in life. So the sages live, gently yielding to the laws of our human lot, to Venus and to Bacchus. Relaxation and versatility, it seems to me, go best with a strong and noble mind, and do it singular honor. There is nothing more notable in Socrates than that he found time, when he was an old man, to learn music and dancing, and thought it time well spent."

If we would add anything to that it would be a plea for a touch of humor. Humor is a little in short supply in our busy nations. The wisecrack and the harsh witticism seem to have usurped humor; the canned smartness of today's humorists makes us long for the smile that is uncontrived.

BLAMES LIGHTNING

WASHINGTON (AP) — Alan S. Boyd, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, told Congress Wednesday that lightning likely caused the crash of a U.S. jet airliner at Elkton, Md., last month. But, he added, that as a general rule, "it does not appear that "weather" turbulence alone can be called the prime instigator of jet aircraft accidents."

LARGEST INSECT

The largest known extinct insect was the melaneara of the Upper Carboniferous period, which had a wing span of two feet, six inches.

Damage Done By Smoking

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Modern anti - smoking campaigns are bucking an 8 billion dollar industry and 70 million smokers. The outcome is a moot question. For one thing, tobacco does not come under the FDA. If it did, the evidence that it is harmful would have been sufficient to forbid the sale of cigarets long ago.

Attacks on tobacco go back to the 16th century. Smoking was opposed during the mid-1500s by church and state as an enslaving addiction. The opposition ceased when Charles I of England and Richelieu of France discovered the vast income obtainable from tobacco as a source of taxation. Times have not changed.

Evidence continues to mount that heavy cigaret smoking is a casual factor in lung cancer, heart attacks, circulatory disorders, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema. Lung cancer kills 41,000 Americans a year, more than the fatalities caused by automobiles. The lung cancer rate is 10 times what it was 30 years ago.

The fight against smoking is aimed at the teen-ager. More youngsters are starting to smoke than adults are quitting. This is logical because it is difficult to stop after the habit of well established. Those who start smoking early in life are more likely to develop the diseases mentioned because they smoke over a longer period of time.

Meanwhile, research is being conducted on how to make smoking safer. This includes the use of filters, changes in smoking patterns, and encouraging cigaret users to switch to pipes, cigars, or little cigars. These forms of tobacco are less hazardous because the individual does not inhale.

Many authorities believe reforms are needed in cigaret advertising and promotion. They want the labels on the package or dispenser to contain informative material, and/or caution, as is done with many other products. Tobacco withdrawal clinics are proving successful in Europe, and are beginning to catch on in this country.

FIVE STONES

E. B. D. writes: I have five gallstones—one large and the others, smaller. Is there any medicine to reduce them in size? If not, how can I get rid of them?

REPLY

There is no way to dissolve gallstones medically. Removal of the gall bladder and its stony content will solve this problem forever.

MIGRAINE AND ALLERGY

J.L. writes: Is migraine an allergic condition?

REPLY

It appears to be in some persons and they ought to curtail the ingestion of such items as chocolate, citrus fruits, and alcohol. But the cause in this type of headache is not known in the majority of victims except that heredity and personality play important roles.

SCARS AFTER HEALING

A. R. writes: If scars are left after sores on the arms and legs heal, does this mean syphilis or cancer? If not, what is the cause?

REPLY

No. Many skin conditions leave scars. Chicken pox, shingles, and boils are examples. Scar tissue may lack pigment and is more noticeable when the rest of the skin is tanned.

M.S. IS CHRONIC

S. B. K. writes: Is multiple sclerosis considered a chronic disease?

REPLY

Yes, although periods of remission often occur.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Know your family medical history.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO

(January 11, 1939)

Provincial Commissioner J.J. Morris has been advised by Chief J.A. Stiles, that Sir Percy Winn Everett, member of the executive of headquarters executive of the Boy Scouts Movement, London, England, will visit here in September.

F. Walter Hyndman was elected president of the Gyro Club of Charlottetown at the annual meeting of the organization held in the Canadian National Hotel last night. The outstanding work accomplished during the year was commented on by various speakers, also a telegram from International vice- president, praising the club for the splendid progress made during the year.

TEN YEARS AGO

(January 11, 1954)

Girl Guide and Brownie leaders from all parts of the Province attended a highly successful training course held over the weekend at Red Cross headquarters in Charlottetown. Mrs. Harry Cudmore and Miss Suzanne MacKinnon were in charge of Guider training. The brownie leaders were instructed by Mrs. Fred Pickard and Mrs. John Dingwell.

Trinity Young People held their first song-service of the New Year in the Social Hall last evening. The singing was led by Don Wood and Clair MacLeod, with Mary Morrison and Kelvin Johnstone at the piano.

POPULATION BOOM

The earth's population took 16 centuries to double from an estimated 250,000,000, only two to double again and only 30 years to double a third time.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A man with teenage daughters is not only henpecked but pulletpecked.—Hamilton Spectator.

When a friend returned from a European trip he was somewhat miffed at the customs official who was poking through his trunk. "Must you make such a mess of things?" he asked. "I told you that I have only my clothes in there." Suddenly the official straightened up with a bottle of scotch whisky in his hand. "You call this 'clothes'?" he asked. "Certainly," replied my friend coolly. "That's my nightcap." — Burlington Standard-Press.

No one can be sure he leaves his neighbor as himself until he has passed the test of receiving some chilly winter day, a gay postcard from a neighbor who is away on a tropical holiday. — Hamilton Spectator.

The poor husband had been terribly henpecked but now that he was dead the widow was wan with grief. She even spent part of the insurance money for a modest headstone upon which she had engraved a most fitting inscription: "At peace, until we meet again."—Montreal Gazette.

U.S. Criticism Resented

By Joseph MacSween
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Unusual indignation has been ignited in Britain by the United States criticism of a British company's bus sale to Cuba.

British press comment shows that the U.S. attempt to prevent the sale is regarded as anything from trade blackmail to just plain silliness in the context of Washington's own policies.

The British see no logic in the Americans protesting a $12,000,000 sale of civilian vehicles to Cuba while themselves they contemplate a vastly greater sale of wheat to the Soviet Union.

NOT STRATEGIC

"Can anybody claim that buses are strategic goods?" asks The Daily Mirror. "Or that they are more strategic than wheat?"

"A modern army is unlikely to go to war by bus—but it still marches on its belly."

The British government regards the transaction between Leyland Motors and Cuba as a straight trade matter. It abides by the U.S. embargo on export of strategic and military materials to Cuba but will not interfere with non-strategic trade.

As a matter of incidental interest, any mention of buses is likely to produce snarls among the London public at present. Bus service has long been painfully inadequate due to management-labor disputes. Comments one cartoon character: "If Castro gets our service, with our buses, the Yanks won't have to worry about isolating Cuba—It'll paralyse it."

The Manchester Guardian relates the Cuban controversy to a more serious British domestic matter — the recent case in which Lord Mancroft, a Jew, lost his job with an insurance company because of his connection with firms doing business with Israel.

"Every would-be Arab boycotter of firms which do business with Israel will have fresh heart put into him by the successful blackmail by the United States of British shipping companies over the Leyland buses ordered for Cuba," says The Guardian.

"The U.S. government cannot stop the Cubans from buying British buses; it can and does refuse trading facilities at U.S. ports to ships which have carried cargoes to or from Cuba. . . . Hurting one's friends is a queer way of tackling political opponents."

Cartoonists found a fertile field in the Anglo-American argument. President Johnson is shown explaining to Prime Minister Douglas-Home why it is all right to sell wheat to Russia: "Khrushchev is different—he's not a threat to Western democracy."

The matter is seen as a delicate one for Douglas-Home, who faces a reopened Parliament next week while making plans for his talks with Johnson in Washington next month.

U.S. Negro Moves North

Monireal Gazette

Most of the agitation and publicity in the civil rights struggle in the United States has been confined to the old South— the States that once formed the Confederacy.

As the years pass, this emphasis is certain to shift, for the very simple reason that the proportions of the Negro population are shifting. By 1980, less than two decades from now, 54 per cent of a total of 30 million Negroes will be living outside the old South. And by the end of the century, only 28 per cent will be living in the South. Some 21 per cent will be in the Northeast, 20 per cent in the North central region, and 26 per cent in the West.

These figures are based on current rates of migration. But they should be fairly reliable, for this trend has been noted for some time. The effects on the civil rights problem, and on America, politics in general, will be disturbing.

The North will find itself faced with "the Negro problem." For it is in the regions outside the old South that most Negroes will soon live. And if the Negroes are to win their struggle for equality— as they surely will— it is in these regions that they will have to do it.

DRUG STORE OPEN THIS WEEKEND

FOR FREE DELIVERY PHONE

DIAL 4-4133 — 4-6025

COR. KENT & PRINCE ST.

Johnson & Johnson DRUGGISTS

BOILER INSURANCE

can now be obtained at reasonable rates, protecting against damage to life and propety, which can be very expensive.

The policy provides for all-important regular inspections by a qualified inspector, thus reducing the possibility of explosion.

Ask us for inspection and rates.

HYNDMAN & CO. LTD.

Dial 4-6567 Charlottetown

WATER WASTE SURVEY

Beginning on January 27th, 1964, a survey of fixtures on the customers' premises will be undertaken to determine where leaking fixtures are wasting water. Customers having such fixtures will be notified to have them repaired within 10 days or, failing this such service will be shut off until repairs are made. Please co-operate by having such leaks repaired at once, otherwise a metering program may be necessary.

Please note that it is illegal to run water to prevent it from freezing. Such pipes exposed to freezing conditions must be insulated to prevent freezing unless the service is metered.

Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply

Charlottetown, P.E.I.